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The Democratic Leadership.

The Hon. James B. BELFORD of Colorado was asked to come and talk at a farmers' picnic near Fort Collins last week. The dominant party of Colorado being Repub-Hean, it is against them that the farmers' movement there is directed, and Mr. BEL-FORD declined to assist in the agitation of a Shird party designed to bury him and his politically. But in his elaborate refusal to picnic with the Colorado farmers Mr. BELword showed this radical misjudgment of affairs on the other side:

"I am clearly of the opinion that the public inter-Will never be advanced by joining or essisting the Dem Scratio party under its present leadership."

The leadership of the Democratic party to-day is peculiarly able, popular, and promfaing. In Congress it is represented by the Hon. ABTHUR P. GORMAN, one of the ablest and most accomplished members of the Benate, a sterling Democrat, whose courage as equal to his capacity. In Ohio the Demoerats have just had a glorious reunion to protest against the Force bill, where ALLEN G. THURMAN and GEORGE CONVERSE joined once more in inspiring the spirit of the The Democracy of the great State is arrayed in irresistible force within its own territory under the direction of Governor DAVID B. HILL, and the seven years of uninterrupted victory that have marked Governor HILL's management are fully enough to show that Mr. BELFORD's view would be regarded as un sound when tested in New York. The pub-Me records show that the popular opinion would not sustain Mr. BELFORD's anxiety about the Democracy. It carries both the meople's confidence and hope.

Without applying the consideration of this guestion to other districts, it seems plain shough that Mr. BELFORD hasn't grown within the last year or two.

Western Men for Free Speech.

At was largely in consequence of events in ansas that the Republican party in the Presidential campaign of 1856 claimed to be distinctively the party of free speech In these days, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other leaders an sympathy with him have turned the Reblican party into the party that fears de hate, it is appropriate that one of the most carnest protests against the course pursued By these men should come from Kansas.

V. On Monday, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. PRESTON B. PLUMB of Kansas, In discussing the Tariff bill, declared that "if Wwas meant that the Senate should have a gule that would cut off debate, he would regard that as a perversion of legislative power and as a blow at free institutions." Another Republican voice from the West Mas manfully raised in favor of free speech. Benator HENRY M. TELLER of Colorado avowed that as far as he was concerned the present rules of the Senate had been sufficient for the discharge of the duties of the Senate in an orderly and decent manner,

passage of the Tariff bill or any other bill. We commend these observations to those people who are so continually indulging in condemnation of the Senate as the aristo cratic branch of the national legislature, in which the sentiments of the people find little or no true expression.

and he was prepared to resist vigorously,

and as efficiently as he could, any change of

the rules for the purpose of hastening the

If there were more Republicans like Senstor PLUMB and Senator TELLER in the House of Representatives, the Republican party could not be so justly stigmatized as the party that fears debate.

The Robbers of Ugogo.

No thibe in equatorial Africa bears such sh evil reputation as the Wagogo of Ugogo. They are the great robbers of the Dark Con- recovered its breath and speech after the tinent, but, for the first time since explorers first shock of surprise occasioned by Mr. made them known, they have this year suf-Bered severely at the hands of white men. Inhabiting a great, half sterile plain, where there are no shady groves here and there to mitigate the flerce heat of the sun, where sources of food and water supply are few and far between, and all controlled by the mercaless natives, travellers from Zanzibar have from Spence's time to the present day been compelled to submit to the extertionate demands of the Wagogo. SPERE almost despaired of getting across their hundred zniles of territory with any of his trade goods. Every dozen miles or so a fresh chief turned up with ruinous demands for hongo, and he could be passed only at a most extortionate price after hours of haggling. Seventeen years ago a few black men

were hurrying from Central Africa to Zanmibar. On the southern shores of Lake Bangweolo, a thousand miles away, they had determined, if possible, to carry out a very hazardous undertaking. They had followed the fortunes of DAVID LIVINGSTONE for years, and when they found their great master dead in his humble hut they resolved to bury his heart in the savage continent he had loved so well and restore his body to his friends. There were times on that long journey when they hardly hoped ever to reach the coast, but after many narrow escapes they reached Zanzibar with their precious freight, and later they received the thanks of the British people, and, in addi-

tion, substantial rewards, While on that memorable journey they approached the large country called Ugogo, whose eastern boundary is less than three hundred miles from the Indian Ocean. They were familiar with the Wagogo superstition that dire evils would befall their land if a human body were carried through the country. The party could not avoid Ugogo, for they knew no other route to the coast except the caravan road from the great lakes. If they were detected with a human body in their possession, attempting to pass through Ugogo, they knew they would be put to death. They made up the package containing the body so that it resembled as nearly as possible a bundle of merchandise. Then they prepared several other bundles exactly like it in appearance and weight, and in the long tramp through Ugogo, when the chiefs insisted upon knowing what they had in their bundles, one or another of the packages was opened to satisfy the public curi-

osity. The important bundle was not opened. Every explorer has had bitter experience, and none of them has crossed Ugogo save at a cost of many hundreds of dollars. Any attempt to advance without paying hongo would be simply to court destruction, and no white man until this year has piloted across the country a force sufficiently strong to bid defiance to the blackmailers. As toll collectors these natives have a unique distinction, for in no other part of Africa has any tribe been found that considers it in so large a measure its duty and privilege to rob white travellers.

This is the country where EMIN Pasha has

had his first serious troubles with the native tribes of Africa. He was known in the region of the upper Nile as a man of peace. and though he had several hard fights with the Mahdists and their negro allies, he won his ascendancy over the tribes of his province by gentler arguments than musketry and cannon. Dr. PETERS, returning from Victoria Nyanza, fought his way through Ugogo, and now EMIN has inflicted further punishment upon the savages. This summer, in his march to the interior, he has been fighting the Wagogo. A despatch from Zanzibar says he has defeated them with great slaughter, using his Maxim gun against them, and he has seized 1,200 of their cattle.

There is no doubt that the fights PETERS and EMIN have had with these savages grew out of their refusal to disburse a small fortune buying the right of way through the country. It is to be hoped that further assons of the sort will not be required to free the route to Tanganyika of the greatest obstacle that has ever impeded it. It is evident that the Germans have decided to establish a new order of things in Ugogo.

Mr. Reed Working for the Democrats

It may turn out that the Democratic party will be under considerable obligations to the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED. That energetic and summary person has been cursed with much vigor and wealth of epithet by Demograta of mercurial temperament and florid sensibilities, but it is safe to say that he is unintentionally doing the Democracy a service. He has kept the Democrate down in this Congress, but by so doing he is helping them carry the next Congress.

Mr. REED has held his party to the un ound and arbitrary policy of violating the rights of Demograts in the House and the country. He has made his eye a quorumcounter. He has reversed the decision of the people in Congress district after Congress district, and has seated the minority candidate. He has taken in new States meagre in population and development to plece the Republican strength in the electoral vote. Most of all, and greatest service to the Demogratic party, he has forced through the House and is trying to force through the Senate, a bill putting the control of Congress elections and the counting of the votes in the hands of creatures of the Republican party.

The result of all these efforts to silence by force or fraud the voice of the Democracy promises to be something very different from what Mr. REED anticipates. The Democratic party, face to face with its danger and its duty, will seek in union the way to victory. Since Mr. REED's programme has been disclosed, the Democrats have shown a disposition to bicker no longer about the non-essentials of economic discussion. Instead of wasting their strength in quarrels about barren and futile theories, they are ready to unite to repel an attack upon their rights. Without conscious effort of its own, the Democracy has begun to return to its first principles.

Mr. REED has beloed the Democrats to get together. In proper acknowledgment the Democrate will help Mr. REED and his party to get out together next fall.

The Two Legs of the Leading Republican Organ.

Wabbling between the responsibilities of its position as an early advocate of the Mo-KINLEY bill and the impulses of its ancient admiration and friendship for Mr. BLAINE our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, is making a spectacle of its uncertainty and misery.

Is the Tribune for the BLAINE plan, or is it for the McKinley plan? Our esteemed contemporary cannot be for both, for the two schemes are incompatible, irreconcilable mutually destructive. One policy or the other the party must adopt if it is going to do anything at all about the tariff. Anxious Republicans who look to the Tribune for guiding counsel in a puzzling emergency are painfully disappointed by that journal's ambiguous behavior.

When the leading Republican newspaper BLAINE'S bold denunciation of the McKin-LEY bill, it announced that it was "not more fully and unreservedly committed to one policy than to the other," and expressed the hope that "now that one seems to conflict with the other, the Senate will be able to minimize the divergences and harmonize the opinions of Republican leaders." "Congress and the Administration," continued the Tribune, brightening up a little, "must be brought into harmonious relations on these national and continental issues. Republican

illed by divided councils." That was all very fine and hopeful, but the Angel of Harmony did not flutter down She remained, and still remains, an almost invisible speck in the upper sky. Meanwhile the divergence between Mr. BLAINE on the one hand, and Mr. REED, Mr. McKINLEY, and Mr. Cannon on the other, has become too wide for a comfortable straddle; and, unable to stand simultaneously upon the McKINLEY bill and upon the principle set forth in Mr. BLAINE'S letter to Senator FRYS. the Tribune has to content itself with a rapid transfer of its equipoise in alternation from one foot to the other, somewhat resembling the one-legged exploit known to

success in the autumn must not be imper-

small country boys as "tacking." Thus, on Wednesday, July 80, our unfortunate neighbor seemed to accept with gratitude the suggestion ventured by THE Sun, namely, that as compared with Mr. BLAINE'S proposal the McKinley method of dealing with the sugar tariff was a free trade measure pure and simple. In an article entitled "Broader Protection." the Tribune explained that "the defence of home industry against hurtful exclusion of its products from foreign markets is desirable as well as its defence against excessive foreign competition in home markets. Not is it less clearly a part of an enlightened and broad protective policy," continued the Tribune, "to secure from other nations removal of export duties which enhance the cost of necessaries to American consumers or of discriminating duties or prohibitions which shut out products from their markets All these are steps for the protection of American industries in the highest and best

Unfortunately, the triumvirate which die tates Republican policy in the House did not see Mr. BLAINE's proposition in the light of the Tribune's theory of higher and broader protection. They persisted in their purpose to force the McKINLEY bill, free sugar and all, through the Senate as they had already driven it through the House; and accordingly we find our aglie but unhappy neighbor on the other leg of its dilemma, if we may use the expression without the appearance of disrespect. It is now denouncing those Republican Senators who desire a full discussion of the Mo-KINLEY bill with a view to "minimizing divergences and harmonizing opinions. It is insisting that the bill shall be put through at once, under a Senate gag rule if necessary. "The longer this bill lingers in the Senate," ories the Tribune, standing on its left, or McKmany leg, "the greater is the uncertainty whether it can be passed at this session at all. Every week there start up people who are encouraged by Sen atorial halting to hope that they can either get the bill changed in one way or the other or by occupying more time in arguing for ome change can prevent its passage." Men who treat a vital party measure, said the Tribune yesterday, "as Senators have treated this bill, are not often believe to be acting in good faith toward their party nanogintes."

Yet the theory of higher and broader pro section formulated by the Tribune when our neighbor's weight was resting upon its right, or Blaine leg, cannot be put into practice until there has been a very extensive debate over the McKinley bill, and a very radical change in some of its main features These changes cannot be effected in half a liffy, under the crack of the lash which Speaker REED whirls and snaps at the other end of the Capitol. And when these changes have been accomplished in the interest of higher and broader protection, by substituting for Mr. McKinker's project of free trade in sugar Mr. BLAINE's plan of using the sugar tariff to promote American industry, the bill will no longer be the MCKINLEY bill. It will be the BLAINE bill.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Rocher ter Union and Advertiser, thus announces with anxiety what it calls an "ocean race:" "It is given out that the Tentonic is to have a brus with the City of New York, both steamers leaving Liv

erpool on Thursday of this week."

The method adopted by a commander of an ocean steamship for an ocean race is this: He pulls up his anchor in Queenstown harbor and goes carefully out to the open sea; outside of over the Atlantic track, he turns his ship's head westward, or thereabouts, rings a bell in the engine room, if the course is clear, open the throttle at full speed, and away she goes, and is kent going night and day fast or slow, according as the Captain' judgment is influenced by wind or weather until she reaches the New York bar. Such ar ocean race takes place every time a steamer starts from Roche's Point or Sandy Hook Two steamers sometimes start together, but whether they go alone or in company, these sailing rules govern just the same. In other words, a ship's Captain makes the best of his way cross the ocean at every passage, according to the working condition of his ship and regardless of any competitor. The officer wh would not steam on this plan would be set hore; and that is all there is in ocean racing The real competition lies in the original con struction of ships and engines, and therein sione lies the race.

Mr. Louis H. FRELIGH of St. Louis i shown by our esteemed contemporary. Truth, to have celebrated a golden wedding that happened in that city lately in a song that actuall sings. Meaning the bride and groom, he wrote in his first two stanzas:

"Two lonely meledies, one major-rars, The other sweetly minor, softly fair, Met in accord upon the morning air. Just fifty years ago.

"Not long did either tuneful cadence wait, But rushed in wild vibrations to its mate,

To realise in harmony, love's fate, Just fifty years ago." Poetry does not fully describe the exuberan qualities of Mr. FRELIGH's semi-centennial

epithalamium. It is a veritable tune in itself. The Hon, MELVILLE WESTON FULLER. sitting in the cooly shade of his mustachios and inditing a sonnet on "A Mermald of Michigan Mere," is more refreshing than the longest summer drink, and sweeter than honey o Hybla or sorghum of Kansas.

Only two or three years ago it looked as though the Mohammedans were sweeping everything before them in Africa. and there seemed no reason why they should not sequire a controlling influence over the natives as far south as the Zambesi. All this is now changed. In West Africa we see the Mohammedan kingdoms from the Sahara to the lower Niger and the Benue falling, one after another, into the hands of the Europeans. In the Egyptian Soudan the Mahdist dominion is dropping to pleces. On Victoria Nyanza most of the Araba have been slaughtered by Mwanga, their dhows have been destroyed, and the survivors have fled into Unyoro, where they cannot replenish their ammunition stores, and nearly 2.000 soldiers of the British East African Comany are fast upon their be

Mr. STANLEY seems to have very good grounds for his assertion that there will not be Mohammedan in all Central Africa, south of the equator, within the next five years.

Everything indicates that the Hon. Page-TON BLAIR PLUMB is having a good time. An lot could not disport himself more joyously. bay steer of independent habits couldn't kick with a more ragged heartiness. Prump has strayed from the herd, and up to date he seems

The Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR is not going to eat codfish, after all. Latest adices from Worcester report that he is eating tenpenny nails in enormous quantities, and weeping as though his little heart would break over the treason of PLUMB and TELLER.

The Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has lost a good deal of power and prestige, but there is one department in which he is still a master. His control of the monocle single eyeglass is perfect and unequalled. It s hoped that he will address the membe of the Reform Club on this fascinating subject during his next visit to this country.

The scramble for new territories that seized European countries a few years ago is rapidly extending our knowledge of the Pacific Ocean and its islands, as well as of Africa. A periodical is now published which is entirely devoted to the news and discoveries in the Gar man possessions in the Pacific. One writer has recently treated at great length of twenty-four of the languages that are spoken in the Ger man portion of New Guinea; another has colected all the information he can find about the involuntary journeys of natives who have been caught in storms at sea in their little boats, and have finally turned up on islands far from their homes. He is trying very hard to throw some light on the conundrum where all these Pacific islanders originally came from

The bald-headed fact glares in the eyes of the country that the present way of taking the census can never be satisfactory to the ambitious cities of the West. A more reasonable way would be to charge a dollar apiece for names, let each city have the population it is willing to pay for, and apply the resulting evenue to paying for the census in more modest communities.

A form of vacation popular with Chicago men during the present intemperance of the nercury is a trip to Europe in the stokeholes of the big steamers. To a person accustomed to the heat of the great Western summer resort, the life of a fireman is unspeakably attractive, comfortable, and cool.

THE SUN has received a very beautifully type-written document from Col. OLIVER BUM-ER TEALL. manager of the summer season of the People's Municipal Reform League. It speaks well for the ability of the forty accomplished ladies who are assisting Col. Trall.

It is impossible to read of the oeremonies and functions in which the German Emperor is taking part without feeling that it must be a bitter bore to be an Emperor. You have to put on too many suits of clothes a day. The saying that no man is a hero to his valet doesn't apply to Emperors. Kings, and Princes. Nobody but their valets can appro-

clate their heroism and patience in the matter of donning and doffing imperial, royal, military, and naval togs. Why don't they hire lay

figures? A Washington correspondent of our es teemed contemporary, Col. William Morrison Singerly's Philadelphia Record, dances a wild jig of joy in the Census Office at Wash ington:

"A thousand pretty girls! This is what visitors the Census Office see if they get past the watchdogs as the door, for no Oriental palace was ever guarded as is the Census Office, where the rush of office seekers has eded anything over known in Washington. By That necromancy Census Superintendent Porras se lected only iprotty girls out of the thousands who applied I cannot divine. For all girls are not pretty iter. Nothing was said in advance about it, no quee tions about prettiness had to be answered in the appli cation-it all seems to have been left to some blind to

The asthetic sense of the Hon. Robert P. PORTER seems to be more highly developed than his mathematical faculty.

The Hon. JEREMIAH RUSK is packing the ceds of the Agricultural Department in camphor and cedar chests, and getting everything in order for the coming of the Farmers' Alliance. We fear he is too late. He has mortally offended the Southern members of the Alliance by his well-meant but injudicious pro posal to introduce THE SUN Cholera Mixture into the midst of watermelons. A practica farmer cannot afford to be too philanthropic.

We find in our esteemed Georgia contemporary, the La Grange Reporter, this penitent and solemn card: "O'NEAL MILLS, July 51, 1890.

"To the Voters of Fromp County:
"I admit that I have drunk more whiskey than I should have. I now make you this solemn promise, that if you will elect me to the office of tax receiver will not drink a drop of intoxicating spirits of an kind during my term of office. I promise, further, that if I violate my pledge I will never ask another favor of he voters of Troup county. Respectfully.
"William J. Butts."

If Troup county knows her duty, she will come out solid for Burrs and reform.

Brother Rogers, the ebullient young DEMOSTHENES of Arkansas, attributes the hot spell to the influence of the Hon. Thomas BRACKETT REED'S tropical sash, the glowing equator that circumscribes the outsides of capacious insides of the Man Who Looks Like SHAKESPEARE and has quorums in his

A Steam Turbine Lifeboot. From the London Daily News.

At length the problem of applying mechanical motiv power to a lifeboat appears to have been solved. At the beginning of 1888, Massra R. and H. Green of Blackwall suggested a boat to be driven by a turbine wheel instead of a screw, and eventually the idea was adopted, and yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemet made a trial trip. The Duke of Northumberland is 50 feet long, 14 feet 3% inches in extreme breadth, when fully loaded has a draught of 3 feet 3 inches and the herisontal compound surface-condensing engines are of 170 indicated horse power. She is built of the very together with no less than 72,000 rivets exclusive or anything connected with the machinery. She is of immense strength, though extremely light. It is calcu-lated that she might list over to 110 degrees without capsiring. Practically she cannot be upset, and might be relied upon to live in the wildest sea that ever beat

Of course a paddle steamer would be of no use for lifeboat work, and to the screw there are many and markable. Her mean speed on the measured mile has given about eight and a half knots an hour-just a trifle under. Going at full speed yesterday she was pulled up in little more than half her length. In forty seconds she made a complete circle, and in less than a minute without the aid of her rudder and by a very

simple manipulation of her turbine alone.

Nothing in the way of engine power can be less complex than those of the new lifeboat. When once started they do not require to be stopped or reversed. They have simply to go straight ahead with their wor. rate of about a ton a second. The manipulation of a valve by two handles directs the course of this tramen dons current, and determines whether the boat shall stop dead or go aboad or astern, and that without any communication with the engine room whatever. There are no paddles to get carried away, no screw to foul, nothing to get smached up if she runs aground—only a tremendous outrush of water at various points about the hold—and if the rudder should be carried away, as has already been shown she can be steered with the greatest nicety by her turbine alone. The well of the boat is situated abaft the machinery, and will accomm date thirty passengers. It is a wonderful little vessel,

The Alleged Conspiracy to Rescue Br Farkman's Murderer,

From the Botton Transcript, There need be no surprise on the part of a citizen of ton to read snew a familiar story about a consoira cy by Harvard students to rescue Frof. Webster, the murderer of Dr. Parkman, in 1849. This time the story comes from away off in Missouri, where it was told to a newspaper correspondent in Kansas City by one of the conspirators. It is such a charming story that it seem a pity to suggest that, besides its mustiness, it is not worthy a minute's belief. An incident in the yern that may yet serve its purpose in the manufacture of a thrilling romance of the dime-novel variety is this:

Our plan was to dissolve the lecks of the jail by a chemical solution, the secret of which I still possess. The formula was accidentally discovered by Prof. Webster himself. I have never revealed the secret because of the effect it would have upon the world. I have dues barm enough already. The secret once in the possession of eriminals, no jail could be made strong enough to held them.

Note the subtlety of the man. He still possesses, he says, the secret of this wonderful solvent, and as his address is given in the despatch it will be strange, in deed, if the Post Office at Kansas City be not in sudde: receipt of letters for—oh, no we'll never mention him until it becomes necessary as a warning. It may se of interest, by the way, to know that the catalogu of Harvard graduates does not have the name of this sole repository of a great secret in chemistry, which shows how carelessly that list of names has been pro-

Brother Chausesv Still Waves From the St. Paul Daily Globe.

A Minnesota man named Frank H Hart to know abroad apparently as a prominent and discerning citi-zen of one of the Twins. After a recent visit to New fork his theme was Mr. Depew as the next Republica candidate for President, and the hold he has upon the Northwest. His somewhat recent Chicago speech advanced the wave of enthusiasm. Mr. Har: was elated to hear that Depew would carry New York like a cyclone, and reciprocated with the averment that the objections to Mr. Depew as a candidate in 1888 had all been removed, and the Northwest would be for him in 1887 or in 1888. This statement has attracted the attention of Republican papers in Tilineis and Nebrask o far as to secure its denial as the sentiment of thor It is conceded that the gentleman has a pecuarly amiable address and speech, but the people of the West would not support for President one identified with a great railroad corporation. Still Mr. Depew nite likely to be before the next Convention.

Continued Amenities of the Twin City From the St. Paul Ploneer-Press Minueapolis's volatile, gaseous, weightless, astatic

Modesty in the Hour of Grentness. From the Dallas News. The farmer owes a great deal to the man who made

Judge Morgan Makes Contradiction, To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: I have read in Tax on the following paragraph copied from the attento

Sure the following paragraph copied from the Atlanta Constitution, to wit:

"To become a full-fledged Alliance man and retain his seat Judge Morgan recently went to Mississippi and applied to the Chancery 'Ourt Inder its equity powers, to annul his license as a lawyer, and practically expedient from practically before the courts of Mississippi, in order that he might be eligible to membership in the desired order. Judge Morgan Joined the Alliance, and is now attempting to ride into 'concress again on the back of the Alliance but as there is another Alliance man opposing him who has shown up his tricks it is probable he will waik the plant."

This is absolutely false in the whole and in all of its Getalis, without exception.

J. B. Monaes.

details, without exception. An Ursuline Convent to Become a Hebrew Rospital,

The building and grounds of the convent and acad amy of the Ursuline Nuns. Westchester and St. Ann. avenues, East Morrisania, have been sold for \$85,000 avenues. Last Norriania, have been sold for Sch. (NO to a Jewish corporation, who next year will open a horpital for Hebrewa. The nume have purchased property in the block bounded by the Southern Houseward. Travers street, and Brainbridge and Marien avenues, where they will send a conventionated feet that will cost \$70.000. The structure will be feet stories high, built of brick, with a stone front. Mother Domingo Weise is super-pleares of the convent, which had it processed enters. THE TELLOWSTONE PARK.

as the Wonderland of the Country. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It is now four years since the duty of policing the Yellowstons National Park was intrusted to the army. Originally the reservation was committed to the care of a civil superintendent; but in 1883 Congress provided that the Secretary of War should, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, detail troops to prevent the de- gave out the following: struction of its game and its various natural objects and curiosities. Three years later Congress discontinued the annual appropria tion for a superintendent, and then Troop M. First Cavalry, Capt. Harris, was sent to Mam-

moth Hot Springs, and remained on duty until

last summer, when it was relieved by Troop

K. Capt. F. A. Boutelle.

It is the Great Zoological Garden as Well

This military supervision has been very useful and satisfactory, especially in the preservation of forests and fauna. The Yellowstone Pari is our great natural zoological garden, and the carnivora have increased so rapidly that even last year Capt. Boutelle suggested that means should be taken to check their further increase As to the buffalo, a great part of all now exin the United States are to be found in this Park. Deer, antelope, and elk are also increasing very rapidly there under the rigid rules against killing or annoying them. In this particular the value of the great reservation has been much augmented during the last few years. Originally, also, there was a great scarcity of fish in its streams and lakes, some of them having no fish whatever. Commissioner McDonald, however, reported last year that he had placed 5,000 East ern brook trout in the Gardner River, 1,000 rainbow trout in the Gibbon, as many native red trout in the east fork of the Gardner, and the same number of Von Behr trout in Fire Hole and Nez Percé forks of the Madison, besides transferring 2,000 of the native white fish, one-half to the Yellowstone, above the fails, and the remainder to the Twin Lakes. This process of stocking by the Government Fish Commission has been going on since with

great success. Quite as important, at least, as the protection of the game and fish by its military guar-dians, is the preservation of the forests from fires, to which they are constantly exposed through the carelessness of camping parties, Capt. Boutelle says that this has formed large part of the labor of his command, and that to do it more effectually there should be

large rart of the labor of his command, and that to do it more effectually there should be regular stations selected for camps, so that the supervision may be thorough. In his previous report he had suggested that Yellowstone Park should be made a requiar military post, with permanent accommodations for the troops and their animals.

One subject upon which be comments has been repeatedly brought to the attention of Congress. This is the appointment of a civil commissioner or other judicial authority to have jurisdiction over all violations of the laws governing the Park. The necessity of such a provision was shown on an attempt by his predecessor to enforce some of the regulations. One of these was that "the outfits of persons found hunting or in possession of game killed in the Park will be subject to seizure and confiscation." Such a seizure was made by Capt. Harris, but from the lack of a proper statute on the subject, the Interior Department was forced to direct his successor to return the seized property on condition that it should be taken out of the Park and kept out. A still more emphatic warning of the need of legislation was furnished when in a highway robbery a compromise on a comparatively slight pensity had to be made from the lack of a proper law under which the criminals could be suitably punished. A bill providing for various such needs several times passed the Senate. But was subjected to an amendment in the House providing for the passage of a railroad through a part of the Park, and this invariably killed it. The experience of the present Congress on this subject hus far is well known.

The growing value of the Park, and this invariably killed it. The subject hus far is well known.

The growing value of the rellowstone Park and the steady increase in the number of visitors to it make it desirable either that a commissioner with special jurisdiction should be appointed, as Gazt. Boutelie has suggested, or that other suitable means should be provided for its sefety and good order. Its boundarie for its safety and good order. Its coundaries should also be more accurately defined, in order that persons may not trespass upon it through ignorance. Hunting and fishing go on upon its borders, and since the rules are strict against taking game and fish within the Park its limits should be plainly indicated.

This pleasure ground must be preserved, furthermore, from all schemes of speculators or others to misuse it for their private ends. Capt. Harris, in winding up his tour of duty there, made this report.

In my experience in connection with this national

there, made this report.

In my experience in connection with this national Park 1 have been very forcibly impressed with the fanter have been very forcibly impressed with the dancer teneries. The first had been been experienced in the second continuous advantage, whereby the lark ocal induced or pecuniary advantage, in the unaurpassed granded of pecuniary advantage, in the unaurpassed granded of the second condition it is the pride and giory of the almost and condition it is the pride and giory of the second permitted to make merchandise of its wonders and barriage it will inevitably become a by word and a reproach.

Capt. Boutelle's observations have evidently led him to similar conclusions. He comments also on the unsatisfactory condition of the hotels, but has assurances that the Yellowstone Park Association, which controls them, will make reforms. Congress should do its part toward making this wonderful and beautiful place worthy of the nation which takes pride in it.

INSTRUCTION IN LAW FOR WOMEN.

A Course Under Dr. Emily Kempin to Be gin in the Fall at the City University. The Legal Education Society, which has been recently organized, has sent out a circuar asking for contributions of money to maintain a course of law for women in the Univer sity of the City of New York. It is intended to engage Emily Kempin, LL, D., the first woman graduate of the Law School of the University of Zurich, as instructor. Dr. Kempin is now in Europa, and is expected to return in Septem-ber. The society desires to raise \$1.000 for her salary. Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt has headed the

ber. The society desires to raise \$1.000 for ner salary. Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt has headed the list of contributors with \$100, and other ladies have subscribed. The university accepts no financial responsibility.

When it was suggested several months ago to form a private class for women under Dr. Kempin's instruction thirty-five applications were made for admission to the class. It is thought that this fact indicates an increased interest in the subject among women and the proin the subject among women, and the pro-moters of the scheme feel confident of its Success.

Mr. Erhardt's Straight Ticket Sentiments Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, though he is known to have different ideas on the subject. would not talk at all yesterday about the straight ticket proposition of the Fifth avenue Republican Club. He is a very practical politician, and has no time to waste on midsum. mer polities. Collector Erhardt was not so averse to talking on the subject. He was only anxious that he should not be understood as standing forth as Collector to issue political pronunciamentos. "I speak my individual opinions," said he.

"I speak my individual opinions," said he, "and they are those of a man who has run for blayor and polled 73,000 votes, when I say that we ought to fight under our own flag and rally round our own candidates. We may be beaten, I we are, then all we have to do is to try it again. The main difficulty in my canvass was to convince the Republican voters that I was up to be voted for. Let us change that and get out our vote."

City Hall Park Fountains to Play. An outward and visible sign that the authorities the city believe that it will soon have an nointerrupted hall Fark yesterday when workmen began to get the public fountain pipes in shape. There seems to be a chance that the fountains that have been dry for half a dozen years may seen be flowing, to cool the air and delight the eye.

An Appeal to a Multicharge Mouth, By the ears that your wind has set aching. By the yawns that have yawned at your talk, By the Senate floor, dissled and quaking, At the gush of your gibber and squawk;

By your arguments cloudy and hary, By your logic all out of repair. The restless and weltering old ocean

The buncombe coxes and drips; The guinea ben's clutter and chatter Compared with the speeches you scatter, Poor Wanderwit Blair! By thy horn that to never done tooting.

By thy mouth a never shut deer, or a port hole whence ever is shooting muiticharge gun of great bere; By thy countrymen fainting and paling At thy speeches, and brought to despai Thy fellows in many an asylum

And all the grand agmy of cranks.
Will miss the his tolks that beguile 'one, But the country will mire you lie thanks, He matter what Speedles you've got up To make Common Heavy hips and sare, For Heavyshy sake, oork up and saint up, Rose Manderwit Bialri GOT. CAMPBELL DENIES IT.

He Will Pay 8500 if It Can be Proved That He is Prevarienting.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.-A week ago the evening Press of this city published a paragraph that Gov. Campbell had said if the Force bill became a law and was enforced in Ohio he would call out the State militia to resist the national officers, if necessary. The Governor denounced the story as a lie, and this evening

Er J. H. Galbratth, Editor Daily Press. 'MY DEAR SIE: The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of Sunday says that one of the editors of your paper claims to be prepared to confront me with a witness who will dispute my denial of the wholly untruthful story concerning me which appeared in your issue of Monday evening. July 28. I beg to say that no person ever heard me use the language you imputed to me. nor any words that could possibly be strained to have such a meaning. I do not believe you or any one connected with your paper has ever

talked with any person who will so state. Your alleged witness is a myth. In order to test your truth and sincerity I will give \$500 to any charity which you may designate if after any charity which you may designate if after you have disclosed the name of the alleged witness to either of the following gentlemen, to wit: Daniel J. Ryan. D. K. Watson, T. W. Poe, Samuel J. Filckinger, or George K. Nash, either of them will say that such witness is responsible and veracious, and uphoids your charge against me even colorably, for I do not exact literal croof. Of course I shall demand that the witness mamed shall rejeat what he personally heard me say—not what some third person says.

person says.

This offer is open for acceptance until noon of Thursday, Aug. 7. Respectfully.

"James E. Campbell."

NO ORDER TO SHUT OFF STEAM.

The Health Officer and the President of the Police Board Vote Against It.

The Board of Health consists by statute of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the Port, and the two Commissioners of Health, one a physician and one a layman. The exofficio members, it appeared yesterday, do not agree with the other members about the immediate necessity of shutting off the steam from the lower Broadway mains

of the New York Steam Heating Company. They were both at the meeting of the Board resterday when President Wilson offered resolutions setting forth that the order already issued to shut off the steam had been suspended according to rule, pending a hearing. and that the hearing had been given; and thereupon ordering that the previous order be made final, and that the company be directed to shut off the steam within three days from its mains between 11 and 71 Wall street, be-tween 165 and 184 Broadway, and between 233 and 259 Broadway, and to discontinue the use of the mains.

and 259 Broadway, and to discovered for of the mains.

President Wilson and Dr. Bryant voted for the resolution, and Police Commissioner Machan and Health officer Smith against it. Owing to the ite vote the matter was laid over United States.

IS THERE A SCARCITY OF ICE? Perhaps We Should be Content to Know

Mr. Robert Maclay, President of the Kickerboker Ice Company, was not inclined to disouss the ice situation yesterday. He said: are opposed to interviews, because the discussion of this question is against the interests of the people. All this talk about the high prices and the searcity of ice tends to make the Maine dealers restless about the price we shall pay."
"What is the price of ice to day."
"Just what it was announced to be rester-

"Just what it was announced to be yester-day."

This means that ice costs \$20 a ton, and cannot be obtained for less. That price was announced on Monday morning, and was an increase from \$12\$, the price on Saturday. While there are a number of ice companies, the market at this time of the year is in the control of a few of the largest dealers. Those who are well informed upon the Ice question say that the large companies have their great denots on the Hudson River stored with ice harvested two winters ago, and that these companies keep this supply in reserve and create the excitement about an ice famine by brigging schooner loads of Maine ice to their dock. Four of these schooners, carrying from 2,200 tons to 1,000 tons, were yesterday discharging their contents into the yellow wagons of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

NEGROES FOR MEXICO.

Mr. Turner Hopes to Settle Big Colonie on Coffee and Sugar Lands, St. Louis, Aug. 5 .- J. Milton Turner, a lawyer, will leave for New York to-day to arrange the details of his plan for colonizing negroes in Mexico. He says the plan is being promoted by a firm of coffee dealers in New York, who have a capital of about \$5,000,000.

"The purpose of the firm." he said vesterday, "is to put the negroes to raising coffee day. "is to put the negroes to raising coffee and sugar. They own about 21,000,000 acres of land, which will be divided among the colonists. No rental will be charged for the land, and the firm will furnish all means of support for the negroes till they can get their grounds under cultivation and become self sustaining. They are willing to spend \$2,000,000 to \$3,000.000 in that way. The details of the scheme will be settled on Aug. 14. It is believed the movement can be made very beneficial for the negroes. I have already received a large number of applications from negroes who are anxious to go. These applications come from all parts of the country.

BOBBED THE MAILS.

A Chicago Postal Clerk Turas Out to be a Thier.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.-George Harris, the postal clerk who is missing with the contents of two mail pouches, taken from a Chicago and Alton rain near St. Louis, had many friends at the Post Office here, and when it was learned this morning that he had stolen registered matter from the mail sacks intrusted to his care, there was considerable surprise.

The amount taken, Superintendent White of

The amount taken, Superintendent White of the mail service says, may not be more than \$300, and yet it may be several thousands. There were many packages in the nouches, but they may have contained drafts or checks, and these would be of no use to Harris. "He was regarded as one of the most trustworthy men in the service." said the Superintendent. "He had been in our employ since 1879, and a suspicion that he was not to be depended upon never entered my mind. It will take some time to determine how much money was in the nouches, as the parties who mailed the registered matter will have to be heard from."

Broadway Paving to Megin at Once. Contractor Crimmins, whose proposals for paying Broadway were accepted, and Matthew Baird, who was the successful bidder for the Park row paving contract, were notified resterday by Public Works Commissioner Gilroy to begin the work on those thoroughfare within five days. The carrying out of these orders will make it necessary for the Broadway Italized and the Third Avenue Endirond companies to make haste with their cable trenches. Unless the trench work is done before the new pavement is laid the Department of Public Works will oppose it. No permits can be secured for work that will necessitate the tearing up of a newly laid pavement.

Descried From the British Flagship Belle

NEWPORT. Aug. 5.- The desertion of twenty. four British sailors yesterday was from the flagship Bellerophon. The men left in one of the vessel's bouts when two steamers were landing visitors on the ship. The ship's cut-ter gave chase, and the deserters were fired upon as they landed on Goat Island. All but three were captured on the island and re-turned to the ship. One was struck by a cut-less while being arrested. The three who esit is supposed, swam across the harbon

More McKintey Bill Notaries.

Collector Erhards appointed yesterday another batch of notaries to serve under the Mckiniey Administra-tive law. Their names are: Theodore E. Moore, Fred erick H. Wight, Henry Sesso, A. J. McCarty, Joseph W. Mastera Henry B. Keicham, Edward M. Ackerson, William Mulledy, J. H. Roese, Victor Levi, William A. Brown, Frankin Lynch, Charles H. Asche, A. H. Booke, W. H. Kraff, A. H. Kirkus, Theodore S. Todd, L. H. Hobby, Jr., William Heartt, Albert I. Mann, and T. U. L. Schrader.

Becision Against a Brooklyn Teacher. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has efused to consider the appeal of Mrs. Catherine M aleutine against the Brooklyn Board of Education Mrs. Valentine was the principal of the intermediate department in Public School 3. She refused to act in a subordinate capacity to which she was reduced by the local committee and the Board dismissed her from the service state supermemoral Praper says he can entertain no doubt of the authority of the Board transfer its teacher.

Espans all danger from attacks of diarrhos, dyson-tery, or declars mortes by saids Dr. Jayno's Carmina-tive Selectional Old remedy, in he sure, but as safe and cortain as symbologic.

BLOCKED THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL,

Comptroller Myers Protests Against the Action of the Scante Committee, Comptroller Myers wrote this letter yesterday to Senator Frye, Chairman of the Senate

Committee on Commerce: Sin-Having learned that the item of \$350,000 in the liver and Harbor bill, which passed the House of Representatives, for the improvement of the Harlem River, has been stricken out by the Senate Committee, and feeling quite sure that this cannot have been done for any reason that would find weight with the Senate !! the subject were carefully examined, I deem it a duty, as the officer of the city of New York charged with the responsibility of its financial interests, to place before you a brief statement of the relations of the Governnent of the United States, of the State of New York,

ment or the United States, or the State of New York, and of the city of New York to this improvement.

First-Relying on the good faith of the Government of the United States to carry out this wors, the Legislature of the States of New York authorized proceedings to take forcibly from private ewasts the necessary lands for it, and to compel riparian owners to pay for these lands and the expenses of acquiring them. proceedings have been taken, the riparian owners have been assessed the sum of \$225,650.01, and the title to me

been assessed the sum of \$223,550,91, and the title is \$\sigma\$ been assessed the sum of \$223,550,91, and the title is \$\sigma\$ lands so acquired by the city has been transferred to the United States. This assessment has been city paid, and the amount unpaid by owners has been advanced by the treasury of the city of New York has for this improvement of the city of New York has for this improvement of the city of New York has for this improvement of the city of New York has contained to the United States 100 and 225-10,001m of the Composition of the Composition of the State of New York and has already expended or contract of or the expenditure of \$50,000 to the lines of increase of the separation of the for several years been adapting itself to the lines of improvement, the plans of which have been approved by the United States engineers.

From the above it will be observed that the faith of the United States engineers.

From the above it will be observed that the faith of the United States and the State of New York, and of the city of New York are pledged to the execution of this work, and that the property owners, who have been heavily assessed and otherwise, burdened by expenses heavily assessed and otherwise, burdened by expenses for the United States in the second of the city of New York and of the city of New York and of the city of New York and the property owners, who have been heavily assessed and otherwise, burdened by expenses for the United States of the Woole composition of the theory of the whole composition of the solest engineers and the approval of the whole community.

The careful examination by the United States to.

solest engineers and the approval of the whole community.

The careful examination by the United States dov. ernment engineers has resulted in the expenditure of a large amount of money for comprehensive man is well under way, when it is now auddenly assalled in its lest state of progress by unfriendly influences, and the most deeply recreiable delay ensures.

I will not enlarge upon the great value of this work to the commerce of this city, and of the Western and Lastern States, further than to remind you that it will privide a necessary base at the seaboard terminal of the only water channel of communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the great area bordering upon the laster.

vide a necessary base at the seaboard terminal of the only water channel of communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the great area bordering upon the lakes.

When completed there will be a saving of over twenty miles of intricate, slow, and dangerous navigation down the North River, around the Battery, and up from down the North River bound for the Battery and up the continuation of the city of Brooking.

The faith of the United States is pledged to the completion of the work, and the Rocessities of the rational farsel and travel and trave

What We are All Talking About. The Bowery is always a place of surprises, but it has surpassed itself. Just inside the broad entrance of one of its many liquor saloons, and facing the street, the proprietor has placed a big tank, labelled in large letters: "Ice water. Help yourself." There are dippers and faucets, and the thirsty visitor is at perfect liberty to drink and go on his way without sampling any of the

flory liquids served over the bur behind the tank. On a Ninth avenue slevated train, the other morning, self on one of the open ventilators inside the car and began to chirp. Everybody in the car tittered, and the policeman, seeing the joke, remarked, so that every-body could hear him: "The sparrow knows his friends, and has come along with me for protection." But he turned very red, and all the small boys in the car laughed louder than the occasion required

since electric lights replaced gas in the city parks When the current is turned off at dawn the bott the globes are filled with hundreds of insects which have been attracted by the light and killed. The sparrows come around after the globe has cooled off, since down the carbons and devour the ineccts

Since Postmaster-General Wanamaker gave out his andate against Telatol s "Kreutzer Sonata" the sale of the book in New York has been tremendous. A cheso edition is being hawked around the streets in push cars, and the sellers attract the attention of the pass-ers by with a big cardboard sign on which the word "Suppressed" appears in prominent letters, followed by the announcement that Wanamaker has decreed that the book shall not go through the mails. One book store keeps a man standing in the doorway who points to a lot of newspaper clippings pasted up on a board which tell what the Postmaster General has done

A few days ago a little typewritten document was quietly passed around among the employees of a big down-town bank. It was a note from the cashier, and announced that if any of the men employed in the house it would be sufficient cause for missal if the management learned of it. may seem over-scrupulous," said a bank official keep a strict watch on the clerks, for to nearly every employee in a bank the opportunity of getting away with a large sum of money is at some time or other presented. It is remarkable when you consider how large a number of men are employed by the banks and how few instances there are of a breach of trust on the part of any of them."

Fishing in the East River is not what it used to be in the days when Sandy Gibson kept house on the little island at the foot of East Ninety-third street, which still bears his name, and Unc a John Halliker entersined knights of the rod and reel at his old homestead and tavern, still standing in a state of much disapida-tion on Ward's Island, apposite the Astoria-shore. Sandy Gibson abdicated in favor of the dynamiters who came to blow up the rocks of Hell Gate; and "Uncle John," after many a stout battle with the authorities, yielded up his home to their encroachments. The fish, too, re-tired to other haunts before the tidal wave of oil and refuse that swept up from Hunter's Point. Fishermen still let down their jobster pots on week days there, and bob for eels by night, and on Sundays the amateurs troll for reluctant bass, but the triumphant tales of ten and twenty pounders struggling at the end of the line are only pleasant memories now, and no one believes the artist who take of wrestling with a finny veteran of

The lobsters exught in the neighborhood of the East River islands are mostly of small sice, but find a ready market, and the men who catch them find their occupation one which pays them for their toil though somewhat poorly. The renowned Dutch historian, Van der Donk, speaks of lobsters being very plenty at New Amsterdam in his day, and says that "some of these are very large, being from five to six feet in length." Frof Peter Kalm, who visited New York in 1748, seems to have fallen a victim to the tales imposed upon interviewers by the fishermen of all periods for he gravely states that in the days of Dutch ascendancy no lobsters were to be met with in these waters, and they were, there-fore, "continually brought in great well boats from New England," but on one occasion a boat "breke in pleces near Hell Gate, about ten English miles fron New York, and all the lobsters in it got off. Since that time," he adds, with charming faith in the accuracy of his information. " they have so multiplied in this part of the sea that they are now caught in the greatest abundance."

It is a keen pleasure to look at the progenitors of our metropolis through the guileless speciacies of the learned Frof. Kahn. Uysters, he remarks, are reck, oned very wholesome, and he had even been assured by some people that "they had not felt the least incon venience after eating a considerable quantity of them."

"It is likewise a common rule hers," he observes,
"that cysters are best in those mouths which have an
rin their name, such as September, October, &c.; however, there are poor people who live all the year long upon nothing but cysters and bread." The indiana is his day, were very active in catching them, and sold them in great quantities to other tribes that lived higher up in the country. Sites of former Indian vil ages were determined by the heaps of oyster shells in

(thief among the mighty oyster eaters of the prime-val days of New York were the warlike Wickquasheeks, who, as the name indicates, dwelt in the birch bark country now known as inwood. Three red man were the unconscious perpetrators of a joke which con-yused all Nanhattan Island, but not with laughter. In 675 it was reported that King Philip's Indians were to destroy all the colonies on the Sound as far as Green with and the Wickquasheeks were ordered to remove at once from Pelham Nork to their winter quarters at ood in order to prevent a "combine. the Indiana, in obedience to this order, at tempted to move up Harlem River, Constable Demarcat of Harlem village stopped them, because they had no pass, and notified the Governor. The worthy constable could not speak the aboriginal tongue, and the Indians knew no English, so he reported to her Edmund Andros that he had "stopped ten or twelve indian canoes, with men, women, corn and baggare, going to Wicker's Creek." The Governor was startled, and wrote an order signed "Your loving friend." directing that the invaders of Wicker's Creek should be detained, and it was not until two days afterward that he learned of the unconscious joke perpetrated by the red men on a Harlem policeman of two conturies age.